

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورديان تايمز يومية سياسية غير تابعة لأي سلطة من الرقابة الأردنية "الرأي"

## Khaddam meets U.S. congressmen

DAMASCUS, July 9 (R). — Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam tonight discussed the Middle East situation and the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement there with an American Congress delegation. The four-man delegation is led by Mr. Lee Hamilton, Chairman of the sub-Committee for Europe and the Middle East of the International Relations Committee. It arrived here today on a fact-finding tour in a number of countries in the region. During its 24-hour visit, the delegation is expected to meet President Hafez Assad and Dr. Mohammed Al Imadi, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade. The Congressmen will leave for Amman tomorrow.

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## King confers with Sadat Hussein: Distinctive, close ties will bind East, West Banks

ALEXANDRIA, July 9 (I.T.). — His Majesty King Hussein said today that Jordan and a liberated Palestinian territory would be bound by a special, distinctive and close relationship. He told Egyptian Television that in order for this relationship to endure, the Palestinian people would have to be allowed an opportunity to exercise the right of self-determination in full freedom. He added that this "special, distinctive and close relationship" would have to be established following the liberation of Arab territory occupied by Israel. Both conditions -- self-determination and the liberation of territory -- must be satisfied if that relationship is to be built on a solid and enduring foundation, he said.

The Jordanian and Palestinian people were one people from the start. There are certain fixed facts, the King said, which have to be taken into consideration. The Palestinians want to hold on to their identity, but there is also a corresponding desire to hold on to a Jordanian identity.

"It seems to me that a special, distinctive and close relationship and ties will have to be established in the future," King Hussein went on to say.

The King reiterated the pressing need for Arab coordination at this stage. Israel is under international pressure to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and recognize the rights of the Palestinian people.

"The question now is, will Israel prove to be accommodating or will it, under certain circumstances, plan some action to once again change the status quo on the ground and present the world with a new fait accompli," King Hussein stated.

The King started talks here today with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat while statements by both Jordanian and Egyptian officials stressed the importance of the talks for future developments in the Middle East.

King Hussein arrived in his special plane at noon at this port city's Janakia military airport, where he was received by Vice President Husni Mubarak.

From there he took a helicopter to Nuza airport, where President Sadat was expecting him and where he was accorded official honours.

King Hussein and Mr. Sadat spent forty minutes in a tete-a-tete meeting immediately after his Majesty's arrival. The talks were resumed during a dinner banquet given by President Sadat in the King's honour at Al Mamoura Palace. Official

talks, however, are scheduled to be held Sunday morning before King Hussein's departure after a 24-hour visit. The fact that the bulk of the talks were being held in an informal atmosphere with only the two heads of state present was proof of the important nature of the topics being discussed, observers said.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran told the Jordan Times correspondent that the main line of the Middle East question is agreed upon by both Egypt and Jordan, but "at some times there are points which emerge and require more coordination, study and exchange of views."

This was confirmed by Egyptian Minister of Information, Abdul Mune'm Al Sawi, who said His Majesty's visit to Egypt comes "amid crucial and delicate circumstances requiring mobilisation of Arab efforts to face this important juncture in the Middle East and the rights of the people of Palestine."

Mr. Al Sawi said King Hussein was keen on coordinating efforts with President Sadat "especially in relation to the Geneva conference, so that convening this conference may indeed achieve the aspirations of the whole Arab nation."

## Eban: Occupied lands above party politics

TEL AVIV, July 9 (R). — Leading opposition politician Abba Eban said today he was undertaking a tour of the United States on behalf of Israel's rightist government because he would be discussing issues that were above party controversy.

Mr. Eban, a former foreign minister and prominent member of the opposition Labour Party, was explaining why he has agreed to a request by Mr. Moshe Dayan, Foreign Minister in the new Likud-led government, that he should visit the United States this month to explain Israel's ideas about the Middle East.

Mr. Eban told Israel Radio that subjects like the fate of the Israeli-occupied territories and the Palestinian issue were of national interest and stood beyond party dispute.

"Above the level of inter-party rivalry, there are supreme and overriding interests in the political sphere," said Mr. Eban, who has come under criticism from party colleagues for agreeing to Mr. Dayan's request.

The former foreign minister added that the fact that he disagreed with some of the government's views did not mean he should not give the American people a clear view of what was thought by the moderates in Israel.

Mr. Eban said recent statements by American and European leaders "had given the Arabs in advance whatever Israel intended to offer to peace talks." Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose Likud Party ousted Labour from office in last May's general elections here, has suggested a resumption of peace talks at Geneva on Oct. 10.

"We will come as if we were naked to the peace table and lose our rather meagre negotiating power," Mr. Eban added.

Mr. Eban said his party was worried by some recent formulations of American policy "giving too much stature to the June 4, 1967, lines as the eventual map of Israel. These were the boundaries of Israel before its forces overran the Sinai, the Golan Heights, east Jerusalem and the West Bank in the June 5, 1967 war.

He said Labour was also worried by revisions of the U.N. Security Council resolution 242, widely accepted as a basis for a Middle East settlement, which he said were in Israel's disfavour.

Israel is also worried by a Palestinian emphasis that could perhaps lead to a threat to our security," he said.

Both the United States and the European Community have recently talked of the need to establish a Palestinian homeland.

Most sections of the Israeli public oppose the establishment of a Palestinian homeland in the West Bank, saying it would present an intolerable threat to Israeli security.

However, there have been differences between the various political parties over how much territory Israel should evacuate in return for peace.



His Majesty King Hussein heads towards the plane that took him to Alexandria, Saturday, in a state visit to Egypt. (JNA photo).

## Extremist Moslems blamed Bomb blast rocks Cairo square

CAIRO, July 9 (R). — A bomb exploded in one of Cairo's busiest squares today, injuring at least one person, and police said it was the work of an extremist Moslem sect which has threatened to launch a campaign of terror in Egypt. An anonymous telephone caller claiming to represent the

group has already said it was responsible for the kidnap and killing of a former cabinet minister and for two Cairo bomb blasts in which 10 people were hurt on Wednesday.

Police said the latest bomb was thrown into Ataba Square from a bus or car, or was dropped from a window of a building. They blamed the extremist Takfir wal Hijra, or Society for Repentance and Fight from Sin.

The bomb was a small one, but blew a crater in one of the roads into the square and shattered windows in a nearby theatre.

"If the bomb had gone off during the 2 p.m. rush-hour, it would have been an entirely different story," one police officer said.

Ataba Square is the site of one of Cairo's busiest stations, and also contains the headquarters of the capital's fire brigade and an important police station.

The square is near the Khan Khalili, Cairo's bazaar district, which is usually crowded with tourists.

The anonymous telephone caller told Reuters two days ago that the first bomb attacks were a warning. "We promise that our next strikes will be in the middle of crowds in the appropriate and proper places," he said.

Police launched a massive crackdown on the sect after the kidnaping of former Religious Endowments Minister Mohammed Hussein Zahabi last weekend. Since then 175 members, including its head, Shukri Ahmed Mustapha, have been arrested.

Police sources said Mr. Mustapha told interrogators today that 4,000 members of the sect would launch attacks to force the government to release him.

Mr. Mustapha also said a Third World War would take place between the West and the East, and that the only people left alive would be his sect, which would rule the world through Islam.

The police sources said that another leader of the sect, Anwar Maamoun Sakr, was arrested today.

The weekly newspaper Akhbar Al Yom today published an interview with Mr. Sakr. The paper said he gave the interview last year, but it had decided to publish only now.

Akhbar Al Yom quoted Mr. Sakr as saying: "The day will come when our planet will be ruled by Islam... The day will also come when our enemies will have to either accept Islam or be beheaded by the sword."

The police sources quoted Mr. Mustapha as telling interrogators today "once the Third World War is over I shall inherit the world and the sword will rule supreme in spreading Islam."

But his arrest would be avenged "and you will all get bullets in your left eyes."

Dr. Zahabi died last Monday with a bullet in his left eye. A shopowner in Ataba Square told Reuters after the blast: "I heard a big explosion and then people panicked and started to run in all directions."

The shopowner added: "All the shops here immediately slammed down their blinds and the fire brigade and police then began to swarm around the square."

## Exchange of fire goes on in southern Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 9 (R). — Rightists and leftist-Palestinian forces near Lebanon's southern border fought fierce artillery duels overnight and intermittent clashes continued today local residents said.

Last night's exchanges took place between rightist Qleia and leftist Amroun, close to the Israeli border, they said.

Residents said a number of shells fell on the market town of Nabatiyeh, causing material damage but no casualties.

Meanwhile, Lebanese President Elias Sarkis called on Maronite Patriarch Antoino Khreish to discuss the current situation in the country.

The Maronites are the dominant sect among Lebanon's rightwing Christians.

In a press statement, the Patriarch said discussions covered ways of restoring calm and stability to the southern region and bringing understanding among all Lebanese.

The radio station of the rightwing Phalangist Party reported that the President and the Maronite Patriarch had agreed on "positive steps". It gave no details but said the steps were expected to reflect favourably on the situation in the south and restore calm to the region.

The radio said that "international guarantees for the south" had been discussed.

Mr. Basbir Gemayel, son of Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel and overall commander of rightist Lebanese forces, said

## 2,250 Syrians contest new People's Council

DAMASCUS, July 9 (R). — The 195 seats of Syria's new People's Council (parliament) will be contested by 2,250 candidates in the general election to be held on Aug. 1, it was announced here today.

The week-long delay for the acceptance of candidature ended yesterday in all Syrian provinces.

Candidature is open to all Syrians -- men and women -- aged 25 who can read and write and have not been convicted of immoral offences.

Several ministers and provincial governors are running the election. Candidates include members of parties which share in the government with the ruling Baath Party, together with a large number of independents.

Under a decree issued on July 1 by President Hafez Assad, 99 seats of the new council are reserved for workers and peasants, and 96 for other walks of life.

The Baathists, Communists, Socialist unionists, Arab Socialists and a number of independents are expected to run the election on a single ticket labelled the "Progressive Nationalist Front," observers said.

Interior Minister Adnan Daqqah said in a press statement today the large number of nominations reflected the people's consciousness of their duty in exercising popular democracy, of which the People's Council "represents the highest level."

## Assad receives Fateh members

DAMASCUS, July 9 (R). — President Hafez Assad today received Messrs Salah Khalaf, Mahmoud Abbas and Nimer Saleh, members of the Central Council of Fateh, the largest commando organisation. Official sources said the security situation in Lebanon, especially the troubled situation in the south was discussed in detail. During the meeting, the necessity of exerting efforts by all sides to end this troubled situation "which only serves schemes of the Zionist enemy" was emphasized, the sources added. The necessity of working to restore normal life to all parts of Lebanon was also emphasized, the sources said.

## Hijackers exchange hostages for Kuwaiti officials, fly to Aden

KUWAIT, July 9 (R). — Three top Kuwaiti officials hoarded a hijacked airliner here tonight, in exchange for two dozen hostages held by gunmen.

The three officials were to accompany the plane to Aden capital of south Yemen.

The high officials boarded the aircraft as the gunmen were freeing the remaining two dozen passengers and crew members.

The three officials were: Brig. Hamed Al Hamed, chief of Security in the Kuwait Interior Ministry; Mr. Awni Bataash, deputy chief Representative in Kuwait of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and the South Yemen charge d'affaires in Kuwait.

Kuwait's Minister of Defence and Interior, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, told reporters that it had been agreed that the three officials would accompany the hijacked plane to Aden.

As he spoke to reporters, airport staff began refuelling the plane.

There were 55 people aboard the plane when it took off from Beirut on its flight to Kuwait yesterday. After a series of releases last night and today the number of hostages was down to about 25 this afternoon, and a diplomatic report in Beirut later said that only seven captives were still aboard the plane.

The last group of hostages included Kuwait's Ambassador to Lebanon, Mr. Abdul Hamid Beilan, diplomats in Beirut said.

Airport sources said that two of the hijackers had gone from the plane to the terminal building for negotiations with Kuwait's Defence Minister, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah.

Diplomats from south Yemen, were also taking part in the negotiations the sources said.

At 8.45 p.m., one of the hijackers was still closeted with the Kuwaiti negotiating team.

## Zambia, Rhodesia exchange fire

LUSAKA, July 9 (R). — Zambia said tonight that its guns fought a one-hour battle with Rhodesian forces across the Zambezi.

A Zambian government statement said Zambian forces fired a mortar barrage at a Rhodesian military camp at Chirundu, 90 kms. southeast of here, after "provocative erratic firing" from the Rhodesian side.

The Rhodesians apparently opened fire after black nationalist guerrillas from the Patriotic Front alliance attacked Rhodesian forces in the Chirundu area, the statement added.

## Tension eases in Belize

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, July 9 (R). — British jump-jet fighters flying over Belize kept well clear of the disputed frontier with Guatemala today and tension eased further in the British Central American colony, an official spokesman there said.

The spokesman, contacted by telephone at the Belize city military camp, said that battle-ready soldiers flown there from Britain earlier this week were now dispersed around the country but had not been moved over the border.

Guatemala had threatened to invade the colony which it says is part of its territory.

Guatemala accused Britain of gunboat diplomacy and provocation following the arrival of the Harrier Jump-jets and other reinforcements in Belize. The situation began to improve after British and Guatemalan negotiators agreed in Washington on Thursday to do all possible to lessen the tension.

British spokesman Tony Fenn said today the armed forces in Belize were carefully avoiding any move which might be construed by the Guatemalans as provocation.

Mr. Fenn said the population, which fled border areas during the week in view of the military build-up on both sides, is now much calmer.

He said Belize city was quiet and shops were open as usual. At the Washington talks, Britain gave a formal guarantee that it would not declare unilateral independence for Belize, and Minister of State Ted Rowlands said he would visit Guatemala within two weeks to continue the talks.

## Waldheim warns Mideast situation may worsen

ROME, July 9 (AFP). — There is a danger that the situation in the Middle East may worsen to the point where the United States and the Soviet Union are no longer in control of events, United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim warned here today.

Mr. Waldheim's warning came in a joint communique issued after talks he held in Rome with Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Forlani. They said the possibility of a resumption of Middle East peace talks in Geneva were no "irremediably compromised" and called for "unceasing work" to bring the Israelis and Arabs to the conference table.

Mr. Waldheim said his two-hour meeting with the Italian foreign minister had provided him with useful information for the mediation mission he is undertaking in the Middle East.

Mr. Waldheim also conferred this week in a bid to resume contacts between energy-exporting nations and consumers which was begun during the "north-south" dialogue between rich and poor nations in Paris.

Mr. Forlani said Italy would consult its European Economic Community partners on the question.

Most affected by poverty, hunger, injustice or ill treatment, and not merely in accordance with ethnic or nationalist views or because of purely economic interests," the Pope declared.

Pope Paul and Mr. Waldheim held private talks lasting 45 minutes during the course of the Papal audience.

During his talks with Mr. Forlani, Mr. Waldheim expressed his "concern" over the situation in Southern Africa and said the U.N. might take the initiative in an attempt to settle the conflicts that have divided several nations in eastern Africa.

Mr. Waldheim was present at the recent summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity.

Mr. Waldheim also appealed for Italian support for the creation of an international energy institute for the United Nations. Mr. Waldheim proposed creating the institute earlier this week in a bid to resume contacts between energy-exporting nations and consumers which was begun during the "north-south" dialogue between rich and poor nations in Paris.

Mr. Forlani said Italy would consult its European Economic Community partners on the question.



ROME MEETING -- U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim shakes hands with Pope Paul VI at the Vatican city Saturday. (AP wirephoto).

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## The mighty Mekong is uniting South-East Asia

The countries of South-East Asia are settling down to reconstruction work after the Vietnam war era and there are moves to get economic co-operation between them. One such move is the reactivation of the Mekong Committee, a body originally set up to develop the water resources of the Mekong River, which flows through Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. A correspondent recently in South-East Asia reports on the committee's plans to build dams on the river.

By George Oliver

LONDON (Gemini) — The slow process of détente in South-East Asia may soon be overtaken by the trend towards economic co-operation. This at any rate is one conclusion that could be drawn from the recent decision to reactivate the Mekong Committee.

Since the French completed their conquest of Indochina in the 1890s, the mighty River Mekong has been an important frontier in South-East Asia. Stretching 4500 kms. from its source in the Tibetan hills to the sea, the Mekong — eighth longest river in the world and second only to the Yangtze in Asia — divided the French Empire from unconquered Siam (now Thailand).

With the ending of the war in 1975 and the coming to power of communist governments in Laos, Cambodia (Kampuchea) and Vietnam, this frontier acquired new significance for it became in essence the "watershed" between communist and non-communist South-East Asia.

It was the war in Indochina that caused the Mekong Committee to curtail its activities over the last few years. Originally founded in 1957, the Committee for the Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (to give it its full title) was set up to develop the water resources of the lower Mekong for the benefit of the riparian states.

The irrigation of agricultural land and the provision of cheap hydroelectric power were the main aims of its member countries, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam.

But the committee was distracted by communist North Vietnam which had nothing to gain from what it saw as essentially a U.S.-sponsored club, an aspect of America's South-East Asian imperialism. Nonetheless the committee was richly funded and proceeded with its activities including the construction of dams on a number of important tributaries of the Mekong in Thailand, Laos and to a lesser extent Cambodia.

Eventually the intensity of the fighting in Laos and Cambodia brought activities there to a halt, and after communist governments took over the committee stopped meeting, although it maintained a small office in Bangkok headed over by its Executive Agent, Dutchman W. J. van der Oord.

Before going into hibernation however, the committee had already achieved much. A great deal of data had been collected about seasonal water flow, and a system of radio links for re-

porting flood levels and navigational information had been established.

Several dams had been completed too, mostly in Thailand, which had escaped the fierce conflict its neighbours had suffered. But Laos too had three dams built by 1971 including one of the largest, the 30-megawatt dam at Nam Ngum near Vientiane, which is at present being extended.

One of the most hopeful signs for a return to the co-operative atmosphere which existed before the closing stages of

the 1750 km. Mekong border which the two countries share.

It always was the case that Thailand, with its population of 42 million, had most to gain by the harnessing of the Mekong. Laos and Cambodia, with populations of about 4 and 7 million respectively, were the lesser partners while South Vietnam, with the shortest stretch of the river dispersed over a wide area in its rich rice-growing delta, stood to gain from any upstream control over the waters.

But now that reunification has brought together agricultural south Vietnam with the more industrial north in a populous country of 50 million the committee has two large and two small partners.

The significance of the latest agreement is that Vietnam has given up its opposition to the project and succeeded to the South's committee seat. (This may have been made easier for

## Military aid was the only lever America had on Israel but Carter threw it away

By Gwynne Dyer

Menachem Begin is the last Middle Eastern leader to make the pilgrimage to President Carter's White House (July 18). He follows Egypt's Sadat, His Majesty King Hussein and Crown Prince Fahd (and President Assad, who managed to get Carter to fly to Geneva to meet him). This meeting, however, is unquestionably the most important, and will probably be the most acrimonious as well.

Begin cannot help being last, since he only became Israel's prime minister in a surprise election victory in May. As for the acrimony, it will certainly be concealed behind expressions of good fellowship, but it cannot be avoided, with an Israeli leader whose election slogan was "Say no to America".

The rightwing victory in Israel has changed much less than it appeared to. Moderate Arab leaders expressed their dismay over the collapse of peace prospects, and the Palestine Liberation Organisation hailed Begin as a saviour who would thwart an imposed settlement, but Israel's real stance on Palestinians and territorial concessions changed very little.

Even under the last Labour government, there was scarcely any give in the Israeli position on returning occupied Arab territories or permitting the creation of a Palestinian state (though the refusal was concealed by a decent diplomatic obscurity). The new Israeli government is simply blunter in stating the position.

Predictions that Mr. Begin is going to suffer a rude shock when he meets President Carter for the first time are equally misplaced. Mr. Carter has been much franker in stating the United States' view of what concessions Israel must make for peace than Dr. Kissinger used to be, but the real U.S. position is little changed.

Behind the smokescreen of outraged statements — like ex-Prime Minister Rabin's recent remark that Carter's peace proposals were "an unprecedented act of discourtesy" — Israel's leaders have known for years what U.S. objectives were. Israel-U.S. disagreements on a Middle East peace formula are now more out in the open, but they will come as no surprise to Begin.

The idea that Begin might simply cave in to Carter's arguments was implausible anyway. It became absolutely ridiculous after President Mondale's speech in late June promising that the United States would not use American military aid as a lever against Israel.

Military aid was the only real lever America had, and was used very effectively in 1975 by Dr. Kissinger in securing Israeli consent to the second disengagement agreement with Egypt. (He practically embargoed arms deliveries to Israel for six months.) Having thrown his trump card away, Carter can now argue himself blue in the face without shifting Begin.

This raises an important question: Jimmy Carter obviously has a policy for a Middle East peace, but does he have a programme for getting to it? The policy has been coming out bit by bit for months in Carter speeches. There has yet to emerge, however, any sort of road map for getting to the goal he has been defining.

Carter has reassured Israel that withdrawal must be matched by a real peace, not just "an end of the state of belligerency", but he has also made it clear that the withdrawal should be all the way back to the 1967 borders, with only "minor negotiated modifications". He also sees as essential a Palestinian "homeland or entity" — preferably but not necessarily linked to Jordan.

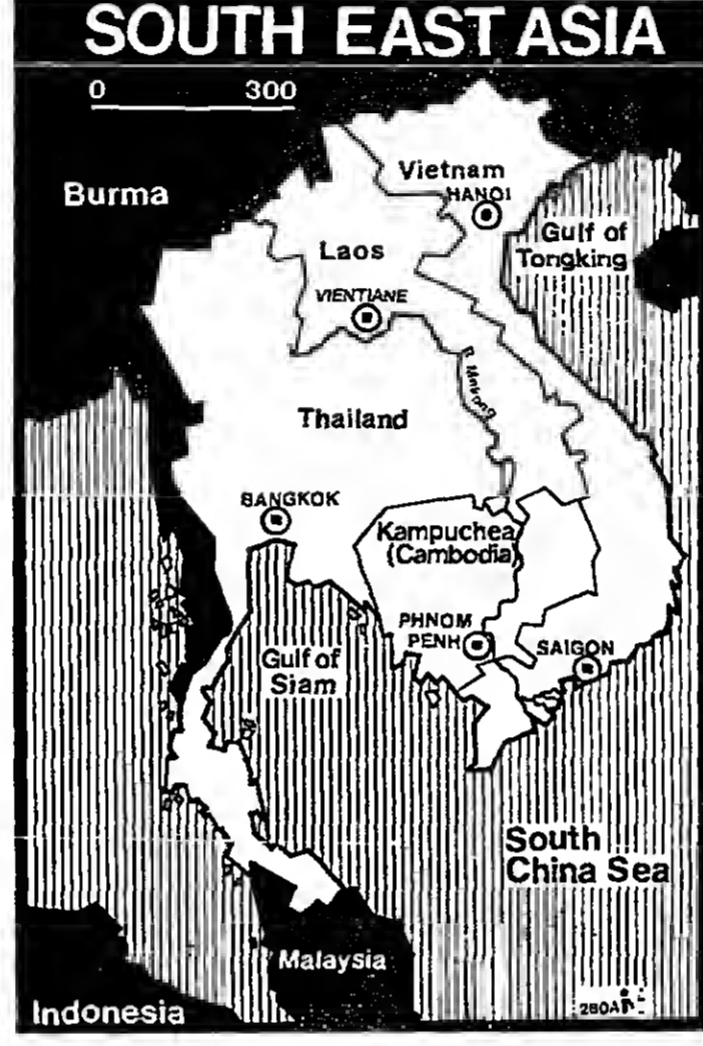
The new Israeli government wants to keep everything, and would sooner commit mass su-

icide than accept a state for the Palestinians — and on those issues it probably has the support of most Israelis. Yet Carter has thrown his final weapon away by promising never to use U.S. military aid as pressure on Israel.

He has, of course, talked about "security perimeters" for Israel beyond her final frontiers, and offered various other concessions to Israeli anxieties. Israel's intransigence, however, arises out of a deep-rooted conviction that their own strength is a far better guarantee of their security than any compromise formula with diplomatic guarantees. No more words are going to move them.

Without U.S. pressure, nothing will happen, and the Middle East will drift slowly back towards disastrous war. Moderate Arab regimes that are willing to negotiate cannot hang on forever without evidence of progress, and the Egyptian government is especially vulnerable to overthrow. The answer, regrettably, is that Carter probably does not have a plan of action — at least not yet. In the first six months of his presidency he has focused his attention on foreign affairs primarily on Soviet-American relations, and other questions have simply had to wait for him to get around to them. (The first high-level contact with the new Chinese government, for example, will not occur until next month.)

In the meantime, he has contented himself with elucidating his general attitudes on a Middle East peace settlement, while waiting for things to loosen up there. But things have not been loosening up, and Carter has given an unnecessary hostage to fortune by promising not to use U.S. military aid as a lever against Israel. By the time he gets down to producing a definite programme for diplomatic action, a lot of time will have been lost — and time is a limited commodity in the Middle East.



the war was the continuing flow of electricity across the Mekong between Thailand and Laos. Though tension between the two countries over the last two years has at various times led to the closure of the border and a halt in flights, electricity has continued to flow.

Thailand has been drawing on Laos's capacity for the Nam Ngum dam (which there was never any prospect of Laos using on her own), but the flow has been in the opposite direction further south along

it by America's decision to withdraw finance from the Nam Ngum dam after Laos abolished its monarchy and became a socialist republic.

In agreeing to attend the recent U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Conference, at which the resumption of the Mekong Committee activities was a major talking point, Vietnam was no doubt mindful of the tremendous benefit for the country of harnessing the full force of the 475,000 million cubic metres of water which the delta casts

forth into the South China Sea each year.

Vietnam is also aware that Laos, the poorest and least in need of Mekong power, is also by far the richest in hydroelectric potential by virtue of its topography.

Vietnam's renewed interest may give impetus to the committee's proposal to build a dam on the Nam Theun in central Laos near the border with Vietnam whose power could directly feed Vietnam's industrial belt. Thailand favours making a start on a dam on the Mekong itself, the colossal Pa Mong dam project upstream from the Laotian capital Vientiane.

Three other dams projected for the Mekong itself fall within Cambodia, the only member country so far to have shown no interest in reactivating the committee.

Cambodia's Head of State, Khieu Samphan recently described how his people had th-

ght not have been so readily available, particularly while the war continued, on a bilateral basis.

As if to reinforce the credit standing of the committee the announcement of its reactivation was immediately followed by further aid pledges from the Netherlands, Japan, France and New Zealand totalling \$3.7 million.

However, the chief external aid-giver to Mekong projects in the past, the United States, has now apparently lost interest. This is unlikely to be a serious restraint for among her potential donor countries are the Soviet Union and China.

It may yet prove that political differences between the riparian states is the most intransigent problem to be resolved before dam building can resume. Vietnam has already made it clear that it is rejoining the club on condition that the highest priority is afforded to postwar reconstruction in Indochina.

## A familiar story ?

The army take-over in Pakistan, the third in the country's post independence history, looks like an all too familiar story — when things look bad all around in some strife-torn Third World nation, in swoops the army to save the day and the country from a group of seemingly bungling politicians.

Gen. Zia-ul-Haque, the new Chief Administrator of Martial Law, has — in keeping with the established pattern — disclaimed any personal political ambitions and promised an early return to democracy. In the meantime, he has suspended the constitution, pledging to follow its provisions as closely as possible.

The declared motivation for the coup was to put an end to bloodshed, prevent the outbreak of a civil war (according to army sources), and end the protracted and fruitless haggling between the deposed Prime Minister, Mr. Bhutto, and leaders of the former opposition Pakistan National Alliance. Significantly, it was also meant to protect the army's popularity from erosion. In one day in April troops shot dead twenty demonstrators in Lahore — the armed forces were beginning to look a bit like Mr. Bhutto's own police force.

Even assuming the best intentions on the part of the country's new rulers, it is going to be very difficult to hand effective power back to a group of wary politicians who have already been bitten once — they are going to be very mistrustful of men capable of throwing them into jail without a minute's notice.

It is not going to be easy for the army to release Mr. Bhutto or to allow a free electoral campaign.

Meanwhile, it looks as though the army and the Pakistan National Alliance are beginning to hit it off very well — the army is staunchly Moslem, which is very much to the taste of groups within the alliance. Already there are factors at work which could sidetrack the return to a working democracy.

The army might opt to retain effective power even after a new round of elections. But that would make a mockery of the proclaimed good intention of the coup leaders.

The only escape is for the army to allow a genuine return to democracy even if it means an act of self-sacrifice on the part of Gen. Zia-ul-Haque and his colleagues.

They might be willing. The remaining question is, will they be free to hand back the reins of power? Seemingly the top army commanders were under pressure from second echelon officers to intervene on the political stage. It might not be so easy to order the army back to the barracks. But it must be done.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Saturday commented on the importance of the visit of His Majesty King Hussein to Egypt.

AL RATI said that the current critical stage which the Arabs are passing through necessitates the meeting of the King with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. The paper added that the political developments, since the Likud rose to power in Israel, made the Arabs face two parallel, but contradictory, policies:

- 1 — Continuation of the peace efforts;
- 2 — Hard-line Likud policy, which stems from the will of any alien people.

The paper then noted the importance of Jordan as a confrontation state and as being directly involved in the Middle East conflict and Egypt as a centre of gravity for Arab Nationalist movements.

The paper concluded that with the visit of the King, Egypt and Jordan would exchange views and probably, because both countries form the basic part of the confrontation line with Israel, the two leaders would decide on an Arab summit that would explain and define what all the Arabs should know.

AL SHA'B said that on Saturday the first round of talks between the King and President Sadat starts. The talks would be concerned with the recent efforts to end Israeli occupation and with the required Arab stand to face eventualities.

Political observers gave the Hussein-Sadat talks great importance since both Egypt and Jordan, as confrontation states, act as centres of gravity for an Arab unified stand.

The King's visit acquires more importance due to the critical circumstances the Arab World is passing through and the urgent national reasons which in preparing for the Geneva conference call for a united Arab stand which can comprehend all the possibilities for reconvening such a conference and can comprehend all eventualities based on the failure or success of the conference.

The paper concluded by saying that the King had stated more than once his conviction that in going to Geneva the Arabs must decide unanimously in an Arab summit on a plan and define the required results from the conference. The King had also stated that it would be better for the Arabs to be represented by one group which would insist on Israeli withdrawal from Arab Jerusalem, the West Bank, Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and Sinai.

AL DUSTOUR commented on the same subject by saying that the visit of His Majesty to Cairo is a Jordanian initiative which started two days ago.

The meeting of the King with President Sadat comes at a time when the Arabs should have a clear detailed vision whether the Geneva conference reconvened or did not, or whether they have no choice but to face severer eventualities.

The paper continued that the meeting of the King with President Sadat acquires more importance due to the importance of Jordan and Egypt as confrontation states, due to the great responsibilities shouldered by Jordan concerning the Middle East conflict and due to the required Arab coordination prior to the expected Geneva conference.

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# Jordan's aerial ballet takes to the American skies as Alia prepares first New York flight

They will fly like two joyful birds high above the American continent... We are talking about two very young pilots working for Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline who are going to perform an aerial ballet all over America on the occasion of their company's inaugural flight to New York tomorrow.

By Irene Ramadan  
Special to the Jordan Times

Tomorrow there will be two special passengers on board Boeing 747 inaugurating Amman-New York round their luggage will all be special: Two pilots, these passengers are Capt. Wolf (28) and William Farid (25), members of Alia's aerobatic team -- the Royal Jordanian Falcons. The duo will participate in several air shows in the United States and Canada, focusing attention on the skill of Jordanian pilots. Mr. Ali Ghandour, Chairman stressed, "The two flying aerobats will participate in air shows in several American towns: The biggest flying event in the world is Oshkosh, Wisconsin, as well as others in Bellingham, Abbotsford, Vancouver, Cleveland and Greenville. They will

Pitts biplanes in 50 different places. These pilots are experts, demonstrating the control and safety of aircraft at all altitudes, upholding the standards of Jordanian airmanship and displaying the artistry of aerobatic flight. The Falcons represent the beginning of a great tradition, just as daring and innovative as the highly successful Arab Wings.

### Mental altimeter

"If you concentrate only on the flight, you won't be exposed to any risk," the team said. The Falcons began in 1976 when they bought two aircraft, which were flown by Alia pilots Dave Rahm and Steve Wolf. Several Jordanian pilots,

who are now training, will join the team when additional aircraft arrive.

The Pitts biplanes are among the finest aerobatic machines in the world. They are light, strong, powerful, quick and capable of virtually any manoeuvre the pilot wishes to perform.

They allow him to translate his thoughts into crisp, split-second action with a grace and dynamism that evokes the poetry of flight. The Pitts are equipped with smoke generators so that a smoke trail can be left in its wake.

The Falcons' unusual aerial ballet is designed to show the versatility of their aircraft. It is fascinating to see the pilots guiding them through knife-edge flights, hammerhead turns, vicious snap rolls, loops, tail slides and the notorious "tom-cavak", in which the planes literally tumble end over end.



The fliers: Steve Wolf ...



All's upside down for this aerobat.

Steve Wolf takes time off to relax.

... and William Farid: Off to America.



Her Highness Princess Basma looks over articles at the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society bazaar Saturday. (JNA photo).

## Princess Basma opens Red Crescent bazaar

AMMAN (JNA). — Her Highness Princess Basma Saturday morning opened a bazaar held by the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society at King Hussein Club.

The bazaar, organized on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee, contains items offered by 30 Red Crescent and Red Cross societies in Arab and foreign countries, as well as the Iranian Sun and Lion Voluntary Society.

A number of local industries are participating in the eight-day bazaar.

It includes sections for electrical and electronic appliances, textiles, traditional dresses, children's toys, ceramics, hand-carved wood and handicrafts.

Proceeds from the bazaar will finance voluntary work carried out by the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society.

The opening ceremony was attended by the society's executive committee, a number of local figures and members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic community here.

## U.N. expert discusses conference on deserts

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Agriculture Salah Jum'a Saturday received Dr. Ibrahim Nahhal, the U.N.'s regional advisor for Western Asia on environment and the fight against the encroachment of the desert.

Discussions centred on preparations for a conference on deserts to be held in Nairobi, and

in particular on coordinating Arab viewpoints on items to be discussed at the conference.

The meeting was attended by the Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Said Ghazawi.

Dr. Nahhal arrived here Friday evening.

## NATIONAL NOTES

\* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable of good wishes to King Hassan II of Morocco on the occasion of his birthday.

\* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Monday inaugurates the first direct flight operated by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, between the Middle East and the United States.

\* AMMAN. — Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture Said Ghazawi Saturday opened a month-long course in animal production and nutrition aimed at familiarising animal health supervisors at the ministry with the newest methods used in that field.

\* AMMAN. — The Cabinet Saturday approved a transport and transit agreement concluded with Holland. A protocol to that effect was signed last month by officials of the Ministry of Transport and the Dutch government.

\* AMMAN. — Her Highness Princess Basma Sunday morning sponsors a graduation ceremony for a course in sewing, typing and secretarial work organised for members of the families of Public Security Department officials.

\* BUCHAREST. — Jordan's newly appointed Ambassador to Romania, Mr. Ya'coub Oweis, Saturday presented his credentials to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

# Potash company asks for berth at Aqaba

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Transport Ali S'heimat presided over a meeting here Saturday morning to discuss a request from the Arab Potash Company for the construction of a special berth and the creation of an industrial zone at the Port of Aqaba.

The company needs the new berth so that ships of 50,000 and later 100,000 dwt, can export potash from its refinery on the southeastern shore of the Dead Sea when production starts in 1981.

It also needs a unit at the port, which can pack 200,000 tons of phosphate per year and warehouses for the storage of its other products, such as bromine and magnesium.

The warehouses will initially store 150,000 tons. This will be boosted to 300,000 tons at a later date.

A committee will be set up to study the company's demands and make plans in cooperation with international consultants.

The committee will be chaired by the under-secretary at the Ministry of Transport and

will include the director of planning at the ministry and representatives of the Port of Aqaba and the National Planning Council.

The meeting was attended by President of the National Planning Council Dr. Hama Odah, Director of the Arab Potash Company Ali Khasawneh, the director of planning at the Ministry of Transport and a representative of the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company.

## EEC to prepare paper on cooperation

AMMAN (JNA). — The European Economic Community (EEC) will prepare a draft working paper to determine how its agreement concluded with Jordan on Jan. 18 can be implemented.

The draft will be submitted to the Jordanian government in August.

An economic delegation led by the Secretary General of the National Planning Council, Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, returned here Friday evening at the end of talks with EEC officials in Belgium and Luxembourg.

The delegation also held talks with officials of the European Development Bank on ways to implement the agreement.

The Jordanian side will prepare a list of projects which are to benefit from EEC financial aid and loans. A delegation from the EEC will then visit Jordan in November to discuss the list.

The Jordanian delegation looked into EEC financial and technical procedures for financing projects in developing countries.

## Health Ministry denies risk from bilharzia

AMMAN (J.N.A.) — The Director of the Central Laboratories at the Ministry of Health, Dr. Mustafa Al Barnawi, has denied any risk of infection from bilharzia as long as the snails, which carry the disease, do not live in Jordan.

He said a special group is now carrying out a survey in the Jordan Valley to ascertain whether these snails exist there.

Dr. Al Barnawi said that 7,000 out of 79,000 Pakistani and Egyptian labourers have been examined for the disease. About 1,200 of these, or 17 per cent, are suffering, he added.

Examination and diagnosis are being concentrated on labourers working in the Jordan Valley.

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# Explosion shuts down trans-Alaska pipeline

ANCHORAGE, July 9 (R). — An explosion in the trans-Alaska pipeline yesterday shut down the newly-opened, multi-billion dollar line for the second time in a week.

One man was killed and six more injured in the blast and fire. Six pipeline workers were whisked by helicopter to nearby hospitals. One man was seriously hurt. The Alyeska Pipeline Company said it was not aware of anyone reported missing in the blast, but added that details were sketchy.

There were no immediate details on the cause of the explosion. Medical supplies and firefighting equipment were sent from Fort Wainwright in Fairbanks and pump station to the blast scene. The company said the fire was still

burning but had been isolated to one part of the station. Alyeska pipeline officials said the explosion occurred at pump station eight, about 48 kms. south of Fairbanks.

It was the same station where a gas leak occurred on Monday, forcing a 64-hour shutdown of the 1,280 km. line from the North Slope oil fields to the southern terminus of Valdez.

The first batch of the oil, which began flowing along the pipeline two weeks ago, passed through pump station eight earlier yesterday.

The pipeline itself was apparently not damaged, though the Alyeska Company said it was too soon to tell when operations could resume or whether existing pumps would be adequate.

Mr. Earl Beard, who works

for a local contracting firm at station eight, said the explosion had bent and buckled the station's pumping room walls and also damaged two office buildings, tractors, pick-up trucks and other equipment.

The explosion occurred at 3:45 p.m. local time as the second pump in the station's main building was being brought into operation.

The Alaskan oil, one of the United States' most valuable energy assets, began to flow down the pipeline from the Prudhoe Bay, on Alaska's North Slope, on June 20 in a slow-moving test journey to the port of Valdez. It was scheduled to arrive at Valdez on July 24.

The oil flow, however, was halted late on Monday, about 24 kms. north of station eight, after liquid nitrogen, instead of vaporized gas, was reported to have been pumped into the line in a test for leaks. It caused a crack in one section which had to be replaced.

After the flow resumed yesterday, the oil moved as far as 48 kms. south of the station, with the first of the pumps operating, when the explosion occurred.

The oil and the pipeline are owned jointly by a number of major oil companies, including Exxon Corporation, British Petroleum Company, Standard Oil of Ohio, Mobil Corporation, Phillips Petroleum and Atlantic Richfield.

The pipeline was completed recently after heavy increases in construction costs and long delays caused by legal and environmental disputes.

It is scheduled to carry oil at an initial full rate of 1.2 million barrels a day early in 1978, using eight of the 12 pumping stations.



OIL FLOW HALTED AGAIN -- The flow of oil down the trans-Alaska pipeline was halted for the second time at Pump Station 8 (above) about 35 miles south of Fairbanks, where an explosion and fire caused substantial damage and left one dead and 6 injured.

# U.S. forecasts record Soviet grain harvest

WASHINGTON, July 9 (R). — The U.S. Agriculture Department yesterday forecast that the Soviet Union will harvest a record grain crop of 225 million metric tons this year.

The estimate included an unprecedented wheat crop of 110 million tons and was bound to further depress market prices, already in the doldrums because of record world stocks and forecasts of another bumper American crop.

It was substantially above the Soviet target of 213 million tons.

Last year the Soviet Union produced its best crop ever of 224 million tons government experts said chances were two out of three that the final Soviet harvest would not differ by more than 10 per cent from today's estimate.

The Russians are still obliged under an agreement with the United States to buy at least six million tons of American grain each year up to 1980, bumper harvests or not.

But U.S. officials anticipate no problems as the Russians will be needing extra grain to feed to cattle to satisfy demands for more meat.

The world already has surplus wheat stocks of some 30 million tons this year following excellent harvests in the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada and Argentina in 1976. Even India, normally desperately dependent on grain imports, has a large surplus and may even become an exporter.

The current situation will lead new urgency to a U.S. initiative which seeks a worldwide agreement to store surplus grain stocks in good years, to be released in the event of later crop failures.

# U.S. makes commitment to common commodity fund

GENEVA, July 9 (R). — The United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Andrew Young, yesterday pledged American support for an international fund of finance agreements to stabilize commodity earnings and supplies.

He also told the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) here the U.S. would support developing country demands for a "new international economic order" whenever it cooperated but he stressed the need to include "equality of opportunity also for all people" within states.

The United States was aiming to balance its budget by 1981 but the government would take seriously the impact of its decisions on other countries, Mr. Young told delegates at the 54-nation council.

Informed sources said Mr. Young's statement to ECOSOC was the strongest U.S. commitment so far to a common commodity fund linked to negotiations within the Geneva-based U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). UNCTAD's Secretariat has proposed buffer stocks of 10 core commodities which are major revenue earners for the Third World as part of a so-called integrated programme of economic measures in aid of developing countries.

# Brazil will not reduce coffee price

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 9 (AFP). — Brazil has decided against reducing the minimum export price of its coffee, it was learned officially here yesterday.

The president of the Brazilian Coffee Institute said that the present minimum price of \$32 a pound would be maintained despite probable cuts in exports to European and North American markets in the next few months.

In the first half of this year, Brazil exported 8.39 million bags of ground coffee and beans (one bag equals 60 kilos), 69 per cent of the anticipated total for the whole of 1977.

# Italian Communist Party presents austerity plan

ROME, July 9 (AFP). — Italy's Communist Party yesterday presented a medium-term austerity plan which a leader claimed was capable of overcoming the worst aspects of the country's economic crisis and righting the principal inequalities of Italian society in three to five years.

The plan was presented by Italian Communist Central Committee member Giorgio Napolitano, who stressed that it was not aimed at accentuating the contradictions that exist among Italy's political parties but rather "to seek for common points of view."

The plan calls for a switch from consumer spending to investment through an economic development programme. "Austerity is a necessity for which there is no alternative", the communist plan declares in its preamble.

The plan calls for changes in Italy's educational system, environmental protection and public health as well as for economic austerity.

The need for austerity has been emphasised repeatedly by Italian Communist Party Leader Enrico Berlinguer. Mr. Napolitano explained that the latest proposals did not constitute as yet a hard-and-fast communist programme but were intended instead "to define the concept of austerity through a debate among all social classes between now and the autumn."

# American aid team visits Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 9 (R). — A four-member team from the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) — experts in the fields of health, education, agriculture and housing — arrived here yesterday for a week's visit.

The group is scheduled to meet President Elias Sarkis, Premier Selim Al Hoss, senior government officials and representatives of international agencies, an American Embassy press release said.

The team will review progress on the implementation of a \$50-million assistance programme announced last February during Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's trip to Beirut, the release said.

# EEC fruit production is down

LUXEMBOURG, July 9 (R). — Fruit production in the Common Market this year is likely to be "considerably lower" than in 1976, the community's Statistical Office said here today.

Apple production in France, Belgium and Holland, which together provide about 35 per cent of EEC apples, is likely to produce only 1.9 million tons this year against 2.4 million tons last year, a total which itself was 200,000 tons below average, it said.

The nine member states are expected to produce about 1.57 million tons of peaches (against 1.95 million tons last year), 160,000 tons of apricots (230,000 tons last year), 435,000 tons of cherries (528,000 tons last year) and 700,000 tons of pears (840,000 tons last year).

But tomato production is likely to be better this year at 4.7 million tons against 4.33 million tons last year, though this figure is slightly below the average.

The Statistical Office said forecasts for early vegetables were better than last year, when the crops were hit by drought.

# Aiding countries exhort Bangladesh to use its resources

PARIS, July 9 (R). — Bangladesh must make better use of its own resources if it wants its economy to grow faster, a group of countries and institutions which aid it declared here today.

The exhortation came in a statement at the end of a two-day meeting of 22 governments and institutions chaired by the World Bank.

The statement said: "Members of the aid group expressed their satisfaction with the policies and measures initiated by the government to stabilise the economic situation, create the environment for a higher level of savings and investment, promote exports and involve people in rural development."

But the statement added, the members pointed out that "A marked improvement in the tempo of domestic resources mobilisation was necessary, if the rate of economic growth was to be accelerated."

The group stressed that Bangladesh needed to develop a comprehensive food-grain strategy, and they promised the country their continuing support.

# LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

Saudi riyal	92.5	89.0
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.0
Syrian pound	80.9	81.2
Iraqi dinar	940	945
Kuwaiti dinar	1137	1141
Egyptian pound	467	477
Libyan dinar	740	750
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	84.5
U.K. sterling	589	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.3	140.7
French franc	67	67.3
Swiss franc	132.3	132.7
Italian lira (for every 100)	34.7	37.6

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# THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword) Edited by Herb Estes

WHAT'S THE STORY? By Raymond F. Eisner

ACROSS

- Hemingway epithet
- Author
- Wants
- 9 Rings
- Plunge into water
- Star
- 21 In - (hur-dy)
- 22 Courting one
- 23 All: Lat.
- 24 Billard shot
- 25 A vomit
- 26 Piece of music, for short
- 27 Formal acts by 12A
- 31 Prisoner
- 32 Draft
- 33 initial
- 34 Hanoi
- 35 Scheme
- 36 Coast Guard
- 38 Blind as a hawk
- 39 Base or pinch
- 40 Temperament
- 41 Halo
- 43 Boe Mc - of basketball
- 45 Author of "The Raven"
- 46 Charles
- 47 80 -
- 48 Extra
- 49 Hip bones
- 49 The end
- 54 Was plentiful
- 56 Nurse
- 57 Hukoboloo
- 58 Auto frame
- 59 Annoy
- 60 Lad in church
- 62 "So Red"
- 63 Black: Fr.
- 65 Actress
- 67 Dinner: Lat.
- 68 Sky hunter
- 70 Theatre sign
- 71 Industrial-woman blind as a hawk
- 76 Dandy
- 78 Work by 50D
- 81 Nothing
- 82 Fictitious Maryland fort
- 86 Maternally related
- 87 Author
- 88 Extra
- 89 Hipp bones
- 94 Pseudonym of an Eng. novelist
- 96 Novelist
- 97 Garner
- 98 Novelist
- 99 James and family
- 101 Soup dispenser
- 105 Come
- 106 Hoop: Fr.
- 107 Hoop: Fr.
- 108 Kilt purse
- 110 Thore sign
- 111 Hindu monk
- 112 Become too
- 113 Fictitious part
- 147 War god
- 114 Puts to work
- 115 Below: prof.
- 117 Fictitious
- 119 Collection
- 120 Weeps
- 124 Noun suffix
- 125 Author
- 126 Germud
- 128 Lamprey
- 127 Pointed tool
- 130 Specious excuse
- 132 Arthur of 28A
- 135 Assessor
- 136 Ordinary
- 139 Shanty shanties
- 140 Steam
- 141 Make
- 142 Post John
- 143 Verdugo of films
- 144 Scratch out
- 145 Adolescence
- 146 Undercover agent
- 147 Fictitious part
- 148 War god

DOWN

- Agreements
- Time
- Black Sea
- 5 Buro sound
- 6 - to form
- 7 the character
- 8 Faulstich's family
- 9 Branches
- 10 A Chapin
- 11 Fate
- 12 Poetic contraction
- 13 Surgical instruments
- 14 Village
- 15 Leaves out
- 16 Loosen
- 17 Strainer
- 18 Art item
- 20 Feelings
- 21 Aide: abbr.
- 22 Sheaf
- 23 Released
- 24 Mosaic
- 25 Author
- 26 Below
- 27 Rebellion
- 28 Pearl Buck work
- 40 Kind of car
- 42 Arise
- 43 Detest
- 44 no - say
- 47 Arthur - Doyle
- 48 Moved
- 49 Provincial
- 50 branch of
- 51 "Things Fall"
- 52 author
- 51 Coat
- 52 - toot lgt
- 53 Poetic contraction
- 54 Before bat
- 56 Upror
- 56 Neckline
- 57 shape
- 57 Arthur - Doyle
- 59 Like a ship
- 60 High noon
- 61 Carries on
- 62 Grandiose
- 63 poetry
- 64 Fests confidant
- 65 Nimoy, familiarity
- 67 Thus
- 71 One of the poor in "1888"
- 72 Certain
- 73 computer
- 74 Profound
- 75 Annoys
- 76 Mao - tung
- 77 Tack on
- 85 Bryner
- 88 Fatigue
- 89 Paper's courage
- 90 Dry spell
- 91 poetry
- 92 Author T.E. and O.H.
- 93 Sweetheart
- 94 Hold back
- 95 119 Sitch
- 100 Small case
- 102 Tinseltown
- 103 Dry spell
- 104 Authors T.E. and O.H.
- 106 Sweetheart
- 108 group
- 110 "The - edge of Courage"
- 112 "The Young Manhood"
- 113 Lanes end - 125
- 116 No. al.
- 117 Mark escort
- 119 Sitch
- 120 Small fish
- 121 Paper's cape
- 122 Middle of
- 123 Dutch fabric
- 125 Shoe parts
- 126 She: it
- 127 Mark escort
- 128 Possessive
- 129 instrument
- 131 is wrong
- 132 Newell
- 133 Cotton fabric
- 134 - avis
- 137 Soak
- 138 Bed or form

Diagramless

17 X 17, by Adam Christopher

ACROSS

- Steals
- 18 Biographies
- 19 Trite humor
- Symphony
- Vocation
- 21 Single time
- 22 Derive by reasoning
- 23 In good shape
- 24 Mountain nymph
- 25 Summer: Fr.
- Traffic sign
- 31 Prisoner's terms
- 32 Melody
- 33 Congress-money from
- 34 Harriet
- 35 Beecher -
- 36 Table
- 37 Step - 1
- 38 Certain
- 39 Arthurian lady
- 41 Magnificent
- 42 Fastener
- 43 Make lace
- 44 Street
- 45 speech
- 47 Law
- 48 Adheres tenaciously
- 49 Term of office
- 51 Velvet-like cloth
- 52 Allot
- 53 Lawyer: abbr.
- 40 Peru city
- 41 Save
- 42 As - the hills
- 43 Exposed
- 44 money from
- 45 Scion
- 46 Certain
- 47 Silliness
- 48 Cincinnati
- 49 Rabbis
- 50 He who cuts the turkey
- 51 - tails
- 20 Lack
- 22 Related on the mother's side
- 23 Hoard
- 27 Desk, chair and so on
- 28 Personal
- 29 Having left a wife
- 31 Position
- 32 Implement
- 34 Fracture
- 35 Hold back the flow
- 36 After
- 38 Small opening
- 39 Bridge seat
- 41 Flesh
- 43 Hold back the flow
- 44 Glass section
- 45 Venetian blind part
- 48 Exclamation
- 49 Ledger with initials

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. BVFT JUUPK UKTTPKL HVPT XSLRUK  
VSKH EV FXSJEB JE EVU LJEK  
—By Earl Ireland

2. FOIFLIOEWS HGDFOIFLIOEUT FIGURE'D  
HOT SUFEGWR.  
—By Lois H. Jones

3. "AND PDYA VLEP EULSY ZU WRID LSP  
WDS": FZAN LGD ZUADS AGREEDP FT  
ILBST AGLEY.  
—By Barbara J. Ross

4. FEIND HER POSER KERULY CEMIVL  
HYRM FOEPUD CHEADULS NUXO.  
—By William Newland

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

1. Extraordinary excuse: fake junk justifies its existence by castigating nature's beauty.

2. Ladies' filled wither cried, said, "Cupid is stupid!"

3. Girl in gray abducts in wet T-shirt event was no shrinking violet.

4. Dera tummy why the leaky water freeze slippery slide was.



# In 1st official comment since rebel ordination Vatican reserves right to sanction Lefebvre

VATICAN CITY, July 9 (R). — The Vatican today said it reserved the right to take sanctions against the traditionalist rebel Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre.

It was the first official comment of the Vatican since the French archbishop's defiance of a papal ban, proclaimed at press of the Swiss sanctuary at Ecône on June 27.

Vatican press spokesman, Father Ernest Fanfani, said in a statement the Vatican reserved the right to take sanctions against the archbishop who was already suspended of all priestly functions by Pope Paul VI in July 1976.

He said the Vatican's comment did not only affect the archbishop himself, but also Iraq reportedly receives Soviet military ware

TEHRAN, July 9 (R). — Soviet ships have docked at Iraq's southern ports unloading military equipment, including aircraft and missiles, the official Iranian newspaper Khatamun-Naba said today.

It said that on June 28 a Soviet vessel brought a number of half-tracked personnel carriers, spares for Mi-8 and Mi-6 helicopters and parts for C-119B-2 jets.

The shipment also included a number of Antonov-12 and Antonov-26 aircraft, as well as supplies of missiles and mortar bombs, the newspaper added.

The newspaper report came as a Soviet crew member was being taken to Moscow for questioning until about two years ago were cool.

## President Brezhnev receives Moscow's diplomatic corps

MOSCOW, July 9 (R). — Kremlin chief Leonid Brezhnev yesterday received the heads of Moscow's diplomatic missions for the first time as Soviet president and pledged his country's commitment to disarmament and détente.

Mr. Brezhnev told the envoys there was "no country or people in the world" with which the Soviet Union did not want good relations and no weapons it would not give up on a reciprocal basis.

"It is our belief that realism in politics and the will for détente and progress will ultimately triumph and mankind will be able to step into the 21st century in conditions of peace, stability and well-being," he said.

"We shall do all in our power to see it come true," he added.

Mr. Brezhnev, who added the presidency to his post as Communist Party chief last month, was accompanied by Canadian Ambassador Robert Ford, dean of the Moscow diplomatic corps.

Foreign envoys were prominently received as required by protocol by President Nikolai Podgorniy, who was ousted from the office to make way for

the cleric he ordained "as well as those supporting his behaviour, thus aggravating the scandal of deplorable positions taken by him."

"In a case of such flagrant disobedience, which provokes feelings of profound pain and spiritual bitterness, it is understandable that the Holy See must proceed with patience, with caution and a right measure of objectivity," he said.

The attitude to be taken should be brought in line with the fundamental needs of the people of God, he added.

Monsignor Panciroli did not indicate the nature of the sanctions envisaged by the Holy See.

The French archbishop, a leader of the traditionalist movement within the Roman Catholic Church, is vigorously opposed to what he calls liberal trends in the church following the reforms of the 1962-65 Second Vatican Council.

Archbishop Lefebvre's acts of disobedience were listed by Monsignor Panciroli as: Failure to obey the Pope's suspension of all his priestly functions, imposed on July 22 last year.

Interruption of the dialogue with the Holy See about the doctrinal differences raised by the traditionalist archbishop.

The Home Ministry said more than 80 people were still missing. Many of them are feared to have been buried or to have drowned in the floodwaters triggered by torrential

rain yesterday. More than 200 people were reported injured. Worst hit was Anyang City, 20 kms. south of Seoul, where 69 people died as 315 mm. of rain fell in five hours.

Most of the fatalities there were caused by landslides but they included six people killed by overhead high voltage power lines swept down by floods, according to news reports reaching here.

In Seoul itself 33 people died mostly in low-lying areas. In one place 400 houses were swept away by floods caused after a dike was blocked when nearby buildings collapsed. Nineteen people died there and six others are missing.

Army helicopters rescued more than 300 people marooned in another low-lying area. Altogether about 77,000 people evacuated their homes.

Seoul's main railway link with the south was suspended because of damage to a bridge. The Kimpo International Airport reopened this morning after being closed overnight but the airport was turning back both international and domestic flights later in the day.

The ministers agreed on measures to consolidate and expand ASEAN's formal cooperative ties with Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada and the European Common Market (EC).

The ministers also welcomed the new initiatives towards an early solution of the Middle East conflict and voiced full support for the "struggle for majority rule in Southern Africa."

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SEATTLE, July 9 (R). — Six members of parliament from Kenya's Northeastern Region yesterday publicly reaffirmed their loyalty to President Jomo Kenyatta and said the people of their region would resist any repetition of a reported Somali raid recently on a Kenyan border post.

They told a press conference that no local people from the region, populated by ethnic Somalis, took part in the attack on the Rhamu border police post on June 27 in which

the Kenyan government says six Kenyan policemen were killed by a force of 3,000 Somali troops.

Somalia has denied the charge. "Let it be known to the whole world and in particular to the Somali Republic that the Northeastern Region, purely inhabited by Somali nomads, dreams of no more independence other than the one attained in 1963 by the Democratic Republic of Kenya, of which the people of the region are part and parcel," they said.

"We therefore wholeheartedly condemn the recent belligerent attack against our motherland and would not yield to any further aggression from Somalia. The Somali government should not make the mistake of attempting another similar attack for if it comes they will be hard hit."

"We are not prepared to part with an inch of our land, come what may," they said.

An international commission had said shortly before Kenyan independence that the majority of people in the then Northern Frontier District (NFD) were in favour of union with Somalia.

But Somali hands conducted a guerrilla war against Kenyan forces for five years until a peace agreement was signed between the two countries in 1967.

Since then the border has been quiet until last month when, according to officials here, a force of Somalis from the Sidamo province of Ethiopia who had received training and weapons in Somalia was being led back by Somali army officers to Sidamo through Kenyan territory at night to avoid Ethiopian forces stationed on the Ethiopian-Somali border.

The Somalis apparently stumbled on the small Kenyan post at Rhamu and fighting broke out. The Somalis apparently with orders not to fight on Kenyan soil, quickly withdrew, the officials said.

A Somali government spokesman has described the allegations as baseless and said the attack came from the Ethiopian side. This, in turn, has been denied by Ethiopia.

none of the prisoners claimed to have been tortured "this was not in the least surprising."

"Gaza, as our report observed, has been relatively quiet since 1971, and the allegations we heard of the most severe forms of ill-treatment and torture since then have come almost entirely from West Bank, not Gaza, Arabs," Mr. Kellner said in his letter.

He added that it was perhaps significant that Mr. Edinger said in his report that he had not chosen Gaza prison for his visit but the Israeli authorities had.

The letter written by Mr. Peter Kellner, editor of the Sunday Times section "Insight" compares the Reuters report written by Mr. Bernard Edinger, who visited Gaza prison and interviewed Palestinian guerrilla prisoners for the first time, with the Sunday Times story "Israel and Torture" published on June 19.

The letter said: "Some of the allegations he heard from Palestinian prisoners about Israeli interrogation techniques are similar to allegations we found -- complaints that prisoners were beaten, or made to stand against a wall while they were hooded, or left manacled and naked."

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STICKS FOR WEAPONS -- Younger men, having joined Ethiopia's People's Militia to fight insurgents in the north and south of the country, train older residents of the village of Bahar Dar, on Friday, to defend their homes. Not yet issued with guns the guerrilla troops train with sticks, metal poles and whatever antiquated firearms they may possess. (AP wirephoto).

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# USSR warns: New neutron warhead complicates SALT

MOSCOW, July 9 (R). — The Soviet Union today issued a warning that development of the new neutron warhead already tested by the United States would complicate the two countries' talks on limiting strategic arms.

A commentary by the official Tass news agency seconded criticism of the new weapon by U.S. Sen. John Heinz, who had condemned it as "abominable and anti-human."

Tass said "sober-minded analysts" realised that development of the neutron warhead and other weapons of mass annihilation could only cause a new and extremely dangerous round of the arms race.

"It is pointed out that the development of these new weapons creates additional difficulties for further Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks," it added.

By implication Tass accused the Carter administration of hypocrisy in allowing development of the neutron warhead -- which it referred to throughout as a bomb -- while at the same time campaigning for human rights.

The commentary alleged that talk of Washington's love of man was no more than "rhetoric around a myth," while the neutron bomb and other new weapons were "a real fact."

The neutron warhead is designed to kill by means of intense radiation which causes only a minimum of blast damage to buildings and equipment.

U.S. government officials said this week it could be placed on missiles in Western Europe within 18 months if President Carter authorises production. He is expected to take a decision next month on whether to do so.

Carter relaxes control over arms sales

In a separate development, U.S. government sources in Washington said yesterday that President Carter has relaxed his control over foreign arms sales.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will now be able to approve foreign weapons sales to certain countries without prior consultation with the president, they said.

The sales would involve countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

The president would still be involved in the sale of controversial weapons and he would still for the time being personally approve sales to other parts of the world, the sources added.

These include the "sensitive" Middle East area as well as military aid and sales to South Korea.

The sources said the president would soon be acting on a large number of Middle East arms sales requests in order to allow time for the 90-day approval period required by Congress.

Australian Labourites call for Palestinian state

PERTH, July 9 (R). — The opposition Australian Labour Party, outlining campaign positions for general elections expected next year, yesterday called for an independent Palestinian state.

At the end of its biennial conference here, the Labour Party, which held power from 1972 until 1976, said Israeli and Palestinians were entitled to independent states and national homes.

The conference adopted a resolution which said: "There can be no peace until the Arab states respect and recognise Israel's sovereignty and the right to exist."

"Equally there can be no peace until Israeli forces have been withdrawn from occupied territories to secure and recognised boundaries and a just settlement of the claims of the Palestinian people is achieved."

\* ABU DHABI, July 9 (AFP). — Gen. Ushraf Rifaat, the Egyptian army commander now visiting the United Arab Emirates, called today for the formation of an "Arab maritime force" to meet any aggression against the Arab countries. In an interview published by the daily Al Wahda here, he also said it was necessary to maintain the Red Sea as an "Arab lake of peace" away from international rivalries. The Egyptian navy was in a position to help any Arab country which sought it, as it was equipped with ultra-modern weapons and enough spare parts to sustain any possible battle, he said. At the same time Egypt was prepared to give the United Arab Emirates maritime assistance, and train their military personnel.

\* MOSCOW, July 9 (AFP). — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda today accused the United States of seeking to exploit Saudi Arabia's wealth and strategic location for its own ends. It said Washington had singled out Saudi Arabia because of its immense oil reserves and prestige in the Arab World. Washington, it said, would like to turn the country into a regional leader in order "to increase its influence and its pressure on the Arab World."

\* BUDAPEST, July 9 (R). — Hungary and Syria yesterday accused Israel of risking a new explosion in the Middle East by taking a tough stand against its Arab neighbours. A joint communique issued at the end of a five-day visit here by Mr. Abdullah Al Ahmad, Deputy General Secretary of the Syrian Baathist Party, said new dangers existed in the region because Israel refused to withdraw from occupied Arab lands and "legitimately refused to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

\* OMAN, July 9 (AFP). — Saudi Arabia has donated \$10 million to help finance reconstruction projects in areas hit by last month's cyclone in the Sultanate of Oman. A cheque for this amount has been handed to the Chairman of the relief committee, Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Mr. Khalaf Nasser Al Wabeib, by the Saudi Charge d'Affaires in Muscat, Mr. Assad Al Tayyar.

\* MADRID, July 9 (AFP). — West Germany is sympathetic towards the Spanish, Greek, and Portuguese governments' wish to enter the European Economic Community, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher reiterated today. In an interview in the daily newspaper ABC here, Mr. Genscher said his government was disposed to support the three countries' bid for entry, adding that it also wanted closer links with Spain, particularly in the economic field.

\* KINSHASA, July 9 (R). — President Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday appointed a new cabinet headed by a prime minister instead of himself. But he retained the defence and state security portfolios, the Zaire News Agency reported. The new premier, whose official title is First State Commissioner, is Prof. Mpinga Kasanda